WASHINGTON.

REFORM WHERE IT IS SADLY NEEDED.

ACTING-SECRETARY COWEN COLDLY AFFECTED TO-

### MOODY IN NEW-ENGLAND.

A SERMON AT BRATTLEBORO. HE PREACHES BEFORE THE OTHER CHURCHES BEGIN, UPON "ENTHUSIASM, LOVE AND SYMPATHY"-THE MANNER OF THE EVANGELIST IN THE

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Oct. 3.-Mr. Moody spoke to 1,500 people in the Town Hall in this place at 9 o'clock this morning. The Congregational, Baptist and Methodist societies of the town united in extending the invitation to him. Only 1,200 tickets were issued to the services, because the seating capacity of the Hail is limited to that number. But when all the tickets had been presented, the doors were thrown open to the general public. In a few minutes not an inch of standing room remained unoccupied inside the walls. Many, however, had to go away unsatisfied. Mr. Moody consented to speak in Brattlebero only when the early hour of 9 o'clock was proposed, for he was averse to taking the usual hour for Sabbath services, and thus interfere with the regular exercises of the churches. By beginning at 9 the meeting was over by 10 o'clock, and the people then dispersed in time to join their respective

Mr. Moody was driven over from his old home at Northfield, Mass., 12 miles distant from Brattleboro, by his brother, arriving exactly at the appointed bour. He was led to the platform by the Rev. Mr. Burchard, the newly-chosen pastor of the new Baptist Church here. With his short, stout, broad frame, his large, square head, his thick, straight neck, his full, brown beard and mustache neatly trimmed, his slightly tanned complexion, and dark blue suit of English worsted, he looked the English country gentleman to perfection. No one would have taken him for an American, much less for a Northern Massachusetts man. When he came in he dropped a weather-stained straw hat on the floor, surveyed the assemblage a moment, and, without further ceremony, opened the services by saying, "My friends, let us sing the hymn, 'Let us work, for the night is coming.' The people followed one of their customs, and sang sitting. Before the first verse was finished, Mr. Moody rose quickly from his chair and stood with his right arm uplifted. Then, in the pause after the verse, he said: "You will have to do better than that; rise!" The Rev. Mr. Burchard prayed, saying among other things, "We thank Thee that Thou bast made our friend, Thy servant, through whom Thou dost specially work: bless his labors to our people and to the country." The old hymn, familiar in every church in this country, beginning.

# " Must Jesus bear the cross alone And all the world go free i"

was then sung. Once more Mr. Moody interrupted : "The singing is very good," he said, "for any ordinary congregation, but it ought to be five or six times better, for there are several congregations represented." This seemed to have the effect of making everybody sing who had the ear and voice to do so. Mr. Moody read part of the sixth chapter of Isaiah, and then began as follows:

A man that is going to work for God must have pure lips and clean hands. If we attempt to work for God, and our lives are not consistent with our teachings, we are stumbling-blocks, for the world takes us for hypo-

The parable of the master distributing talents among his servants, "to every man according to his several abilities," and how each used what he had received, was then read from Matthew, chap, xxv.

Miss Sprague sang with touching earnestness a tune entitled "Your Mission," and before the close many eyes were seen to be wet with tears. The enbject of Mr. Moody's remarks (anconsciously on his part perhaps) was what is really the secret of his power over the vast assemblages he addresses namely, "enthusiasm in Christian work." The discourse was a plea for enthusiasm, love, and sympathy in religious work, but more especially for the former. The speaker illustrated well by his manner what he meant by his words. While telling the story of Dr. Duff, and again when describing how his little daughter roused the latent sympathy in his breast, Mr. Moody's eyes filled with tears, and there were few dry eyes in the assemblage. The speaker

WORK FOR EVERY ONE TO DO. I want to call your attention to a clause in the 15th erse of the xxvth chapter of Matthew, "To every man clearly that every child of God has got some talent, tha every child of God has got some work to do; and I tell you that when we have gotten into the other world, we I find that every man's life was a mission, laid out by the Lord Almighty; and if we don't do that work, it will he left undone, and we must answer for it when we come before God. "To every man according to his sever Since I have been in the school of Christ, I have learned this lesson, that God has given us as many talents as we can make of, and if we make good use of them, and ask it, He will lend us some more. But if we do not use them properly we shall lose what we have, like the unfaithful servant But if, having one talent. I make just as good use of it as the man does who has ten talents, I will, like him, at the end, hear the voice "Well done good and faithful servant." God dont want us to work for Him on borrowed capital. There is a great deal of business done in this way new, and the result is failure. There is another example in the 13th of Mark. "For the Son of Man is as man taking a far journey, who left his house and gave authority to his servants, and to every man his work, and commanded the porter to watch." It does not say to every man some work, or to every man a work; but "to every man his work," teaching us that all of us have our work to do. And what a beautiful thing it would be if every Christian in America could, this Sunday more ing, wake up to this grand fact, "God has got a special work for me to do." It is not Evangelists that this coun try wants; it is not preachers. It has got good enough preachers. It never had befter. But what it wants is congregations and ministers united. Then Christianity would be like a red-hot ball rolling over the face of the

me men have got the talent that they can sing for Christ. Some men have got the talent that they can preach for Christ. Others can work in their business. Others can go into the Sabhath-school. But nobody, on the face of the earth, can do what God has got for me to do. Every man's life is a plan of the Ahnighty. "To every man his work," and "He commanded the portor to Suppose I could call your names (which I cannot do, for you are strangers to me) and should say to one of you, " Now, Mr. Jones, what have you been doing for Christ in the past year?" You would say, "If I had known he was going to ask me that, I would not have come." Why, if any one here should form this resolution-and I want to say specially to these young Christians that I have never had a resolution that helped me so much as this basthat he or she would not let a day pass without speaking about Jesus, at the end of the year there will be 365, at any rate, who have heard about the Gos-pel. Supposing every Christian in Brattleboro, for the next ten months, should practice this resolution, there would not be a man or weman in Brattleboro that would not be invited a dozen or more times to come to Christ. would be a crowning misfortune if one of their children could not speak for ten years. Did you ever think how many dumb children God has got ! They can talk about politics, they can talk about the weather, but they can talk about Christ. I have got a little boy three years old. Suppose he should not grow for 15 years. Don't you think it would break our hearts? Then did you ever think how many dwarfs there are in the Church of God? Oh! how many half-starved Christians there are in the Church of God. They don't work, and therefore they don't grow. If they use the talents God gives them they will grow. They can't help it.

# THE VALUE OF ENTHUSIASM.

There are three qualifications that every child of God ought to have. They are, first, enthusiasm; next, love; next, sympathy. I like to see enthusiasm. It is a good thing, for a man can be so alive for God that he is called an enthusiast. One likes to see a man's eye light up when he is talking about business; and if a man should be enthusiastic on this subject, why not so when talking about Christ. Let stocks go up to-morrow twenty-five per cent in New-York, and men are enthusiastic; and yet they are not called mad. Let the price of grain per actual work for some time yet. dollars more, and they are enthusiastic, and they are not

called mad. Why then should we not, as children of God, when speaking of our parent, so speak as to be called enthusiastic ! All the fullness of the Godhead dwells in Christ, and why should we not be enthusiastic for Christ! During the war, how was it that life and fire were put nto the soldiers ! It was because they had generals who had enthusiasm in them. Let the world raise the cry of enthusiast if it will. I tell you it is the cold dead formalism in the church of God that is the worst ism we have. My friends, there is one thing I know to be true. "One shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight." We can afford to be called fools for

DR. DUFF'S ENTHUSIASM. There was an old man I wanted to see when I first went to Europe in 1867. I was told not to fail to go to Edinburgh and see Dr. Duff at the Assembly. I stayed in Edinburgh a week to get a little of the old man's fire. He made an appeal for India. He pleaded for an hour and a half for India, and at the end of the hour and a half he fainted away. They took him up and carried him to When he revived he said, "I didn't get quite through; let me ge back and finish." They said, If you go back it will cost you your life." "Well," he said, "I shall die if I dont." So they carried him back. As they passed up the aisle the people rose, and tears flowed down every check at sight of the old veterun. He said to them:

He said to them:

"Fathers and mothers of Scotland, is it true that you have got no more sons to give to India! I have spent twenty-live years of my life there, and I have come back to die; there is plenty of money in the bank, but your sons are not willing to go. If a call comes from the Queen to go there in the army, they are ready. Is it come to this, that the Lord calls for recruits for His Kingdom and they will not go!" And turning to the Moderator he said, "If there is no one to go to India! will return to them, and will let them know that there is one old Scotchman that can die for them if he can't live for them."

### My friends, that is what I call enthusiasm

LOVE A NEEDED QUALIFICATION. The next qualification is love. Oh, how easy it is for us think what we need most is love. There is magic in that word-love. If our hearts are not filled with love, then our words are cold and empty, and they don't find their way to men's hearts. I believe that is the reason why so many of our sermons and Subbath-school lessons are lost. We want more love of God, and we should show the we want more love of God, and we should show the world that we work for God because we love Him. With the love of God to set us on fire, we can make an impres-sion on the hardest heart. I don't eare how hardened he may be, there will be an avenue opening to that man's heart, and we will reach it.

### HOW TO BECOME SYMPATHETIC.

The next qualification we want is sympathy. In order o reach men you have got to get down where they are. the lowest. He was moved with compassion. If we are going to reach the poor outcast, if we are going to reach the drunkard, it is by going to him, and showing him that we have sympathy for him. pray to God for sympathy, that our hearts may be moved with compassion. I can imagine some of you askfew years ago, I got up sympathy with a family in Chicago, where I was living. It is very unlealthy in the Summer, and I attended the funerals of a good many children. I got hardened to it like a doctor and could go to them without sympathy. One of my little scholars was drowned, and word was sent by the mother that she was drowned, and word was sent by the mother that she wanted to see me. I went. The dripping body was there on the table. The husband was a drunkard, and was then in the corner drunk. The mother said she had no money to buy a shroud or collin, and wanted to know if I could not bury Adeline. I consented. I had my little girl with me then. She was about four years old. When we got outside she asked, "Suppose we were poor, pa, and I had to go down to the river after sticks, and should fall in and get drowned, and you had no money to bury me, would you be sorry, papa?" and then she looked up into my eyes with an expression I had never before seen, and asked, "Did you feel bad for that mother?" I clasped her to my heart and kissed her, and my sympathy was aroused. My friends, if you want to get in sympathy with people, consider how you should feel in their place. Let us, striking for the Muster, have compassion on the unfortunate and sympathy for those who need our sympathy. Christ is knocking at every door in Brattleboro, and my friends will you not let Him work through you! May every one rise in this hall and say. "Here am I, send me, use me."

The services closed with the singing of the hymn

The services closed with the singing of the hymn

# which begins, "Come holy spirit, heavenly dove."

#### SERVICES IN NORTHFIELD. MR. MOODY'S SEARCH FOR BIBLES IN THE VILLAGE

-HIS SERMON IN THE AFTERNOON-FAITH THE NEED OF THE CHURCHES AND THE COUNTRY. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

NORTHFIELD, Mass., Oct. 3 .- Mr. Moody spoke at the Congregational Church in this place at 4 o'clock this afternoon. People came from across the Connecticut River in New-Hampshire, from Brattleboro, and from many other surrounding places to listen to him. The little house of worship excess, and probably held over a thousand people. Mr. Moody appeared to be in even a more than usually happy mood, and in the course of his remarks showed several points of broad humor and of wit. He pleaded with his hearers that they make the Bible more to themselves, and gave several of the popular defections of the times bard knocks. He said that he had been looking a good many days for Bibles in the town, and had not found many. Until the people grow closely intimate with their Bibles they will be led here and there by every whim, and the last man and ideas will carry the What people want most is to know what God says. With the Bible for one's foundation, heaven is sure. He continued :

is sure. He continued:

What we want is, to be able to give a reason for the hope that is within us. The treih—buy if and sell it not. Den't give up the truth. "We walk by faith and not by sight." God is above reason. When a man wants me to reason out the Bible, why I tell him it is simply impossible. God is above reason. We are to live by faith. Faith is dependence upon the verneity of another. All business is really founded upon faith. That is the reason that there has been so much commotion in business circles in America in the list two years. There are piles and piles of money in the country. What is the matter? I tis lack of faith, and that is all. The very best thing for this or any country is to get faith, and faith is God comes first. Faith will do anything with Christ.

Here is a wife that has an ungodly husband, who is

Here is a wife that has an ungodly husband, who is mikind to her. All she needs is to go to God with faith, and he will keep her. There is no reason why she should not have faith. I will challenge devil or man to show a single promise in the Word of God that He has not fulfilled. The Bible is its own interpreter, and if men will read the Bible, they will find that it is true. It is those who do not read it who find famil with it. Let us all keep our eyes on Christ for a perfect example.

Here in the Connectiont Valley, you raise a good deal of tobacco. I say to you who do it, as I said in a great whisky district in Sectland, when asked by distillers if they could keep on distilling and yet be good Christians: "My friends, whatever you do, do for the honor of God. If you can make a barrel of whisky and send it out to your fellowmen, praying over it, 'Oh God, bless this whisky to the use of manklad,' why keep on at the work; but if you can't do this, give it up." [Volces: "Amen."] My friends, do not let anybody deceive you with the delusion that it is no matter what a man believes, if he is sincere. It is one of the less that comes out of the devil's pit. The men who cried out to Baal were as sincere as any in the Bible, but they were not answered.

Mr. Moody asked how many could bear witness in

Mr. Moody asked how many could bear witness in themselves that they had been born of God, and then addressed personally a gray-haired man in a front sent : "Mr. Bridgeman, have you got that witness in yourself ?" After a pause, the man addressed replied: "I hope I have, Sir." The speaker used everal beautiful and touching figures. Among

them was this: You have all, when children, tried to walk over the snow so as to leave a straight path behind you, and have found that the only way was to fasten your eyes oh some object and advance. I have tried it at first. I looked back over my shoulder to see if I was going straight, and I stumbled to one side. It is just so in religion. Make heaven the objective point. Fix your eyes on Christ and keep straight ahead.

The young people remained at the close of the meeting to take part in a service of song and prayer, led by an officer of the church. Mr. Moody will speak here in the same place again next Sunday afternoon.

#### TO VISIT NEW-YORK. STEPS PRELIMINARY TO A DECISION ON WHEN TO

### BEGIN WORK. (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ]

BRATILEBORO, Vt., Oct. 3 .- Mr. Moody told THE TRIBUNE representative after the meeting that he should leave for New-York to-morrow morning. He intended, he said, to be gone a week, and to visit New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia. His object is to decide in which of these cities he shall begin his work in this country, and to look at the halls in believed William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, and Dr. John Hall form a sort of committee on the sub-

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1875.-TRIPLE SHEET. ject in New-York. He does not intend to begin the

ARRANGEMENTS STILL INCOMPLETE-THE ERECTION

OF A SPECIAL BUILDING PROPOSED-THE VISIT OF MOODY AND SANKEY NOT EXPECTED BEFORE JANUARY.

There is still considerable uncertainty as to the time when the evangelists, Moody and Sankey, will begin revival labors in New-York. As unauthorized and erroneous statements are in circulation concerning them, a TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday upon members of the Committee of Arrangements appointed last June, to learn what progress had been made in their plans. William E. Dodge said that it was not certain that Moody and Sankey were coming to the city at present, nor was it known when they would be in New-York. They will not come under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, but at the invitation of a number of clergymen and lay men of different denominations. The Christian community is anxious for them to come if possible. One difficulty is to find a suitable place for the meetings, and th s point is now being considered by the members of the Committee. They have never thought of using the Grand Opera House, as falsely stated, and that building has never been spoken of in any way. Moody and Sankey will not take a dollar for their services or expenses, and no subscriptions are being taken up in Dr. Hall's church, or in any place in New-York to defray the costs of a visit from them. The two evangelists say that they do not wish to come to New-York for a revival, but to preach the Gospel, with the assistance of the clergy, without interfering with the churches in any way.

A prominent clergyman, one of the Committee of Arrangements, said that so many rumors and misrepresentations were in circulation, that he thought the public should know exactly what had been done in regard to the coming of Moody and Sankey to New-York. The Young Men's Christian Association, as an Association, has nothand all the arrangements, being placed in charge of the Committee of 26 clergymen and 25 laymen, which was appointed at the meeting held last June in regard to the matter. This Committee has appointed at the meeting held lest June in regard ito the matter. This Committee has sent an invitation, but it has not as yet been accepted. The last meeting of the Committee was on Friday at Association Hall, and it will probably meet again next Friday. Thus far little has been decided upon; the members of the Committee have looked at various buildings, but the Hippodrome is not regarded as suitable on account of the difficulty of speaking in it. The prevailing idea appears to be that it will be best to creet a building for the purpose, which will require at least \$30,000. Commodore Vanderbilt has offered lots in one or two places for this ediffice. The time of the coming of Moody and Sankey is very uncertain. Should it be decided to creet a building, it could not be completed before the beginning of January, which is probably the earliest date at which there is any probability of their visit. It is a great deal more probable that they will preach in Philadelphia or Boston before coming to New-York than that they will first hold services in this city.

White Moody and Sankey were in London no public appeals were made for money, all expenses having been defrayed by private subscriptions. The same method will be pursued in this city, and though no public subscriptions will be taken up, an opportunity will be given to persons to contribute privately. James M. Brown was appointed treasure by the Committee of Arrangements, and fifty or one hundred men of means will be ready to be responsible for all outbay. Moody and Sankey will not receive a dollar from the general fund, or from the public as such, and if anything be given to them, it will be entirely in the form of private gifts. regard to the matter.

#### AN EVANGELIST IN JERSEY CITY.

George S. Weeks, who accompanied Moody and Sankey to England, and assisted in the singing which formed a feature of their work, led in a service of song last evening at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church in Jersey City. The Rev. D. R. Lowric, the pastor, conducted the meeting. Early in the evening the church was full, and during the singing the aisles, hall, and stairways were crowded. The service began with singing " All hail the power of Jesus's name." This was followed by prayer and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Lowrie, and the remainder of the evening was spent in singing. The words and tunes used were those which were so popular with the andiences of Moody and Sankey, and being new to the congregation, Mr. Weeks sang each verse alone, and the audience joined in the chorus. The first song was the one known as "Look and Live," and after some remarks by the Rev. Mr. Lowie, in which he spoke of the encouragement which the ministry draw from the carnest aid rendered by the laily, the seng "Resene the Perishing" was sung. The song "Ninety and Nine," written for Mr. Sankey, was made the occasion of some remarks by Mr. Weeks. Mr. Lowrie said he would like to know how many in the church had already been found by the Lord. About one-third of the congregation rose. Mr. Weeks then sung "Hold the Fort," and the last song of the evening was "More to Follow." were those which were so popular with the audiences of

RETURNING FROM THE SIOUX COUNTRY.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE GREAT COUNCIL-COL. STANTON'S POSSILS.

Cheyenne, W. T., Oct. 3.—The Commissioners to treat for the Black Hills reached Fort Laramic The attempt to obtain the Hills was a failure, the Indians holding out for fabulous sums. The Northern In dians were leaving, and very bad temper prevailed among several bands. Col. Stanton's expedition to the Bad Lands of Dakota has also returned, having visited portions of the country hitherto unexplored between Cheyenne and White Earth River, obtaining many fessils of extinct animals.

# INDIAN TROUBLES.

WAR THREATENED IN CALIFORNIA. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2 .- Trouble with the Pala Indians in the north-eastern portion of San Diego County is apprehended. They have recently been ejected

from lands on Temecala Ranch, to which they are evidently entitled. They number between 300 and 400 able-bodied men. Gov. Pacheco and Gen. Schoffeld have been telegraphed for arms and troops.

#### RAIDS ON THE PLAINS. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 2.-John Phillips of

Wyoming, an old frontiersman, was robbed of all his tock by Indians last Sunday. He is in this city, with a petition, numerously signed, asking the Government for authority to raise a company of volunteers for protection against indians. John Latterei, a liny cutter, was killed and scalped and had his cars and nose cut off by Indians. 25 miles west of Fort Laramie, on the 29th uit.

# NATIONAL CENTENNIALS

THE BUILDINGS OF THE STATES NOW GOING UP. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3 .- The State of Ohio as begun the crection of its buildings upon the Centenchusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsyl vania, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wis Kansas, and Missouri. The English Commission has applied for an extension of its space, so as to erect a third building. The reception of applications space will be discontinued after Oct. 30.

# AN EXCITING COLLISION OF THE ORIO.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 3.-The steamboats T. T. Hillman and Vincent Shinkle, rival packets in the Louisville and Henderson trade, collided this morning twelve miles below New-Albany, Ind. The Shinkle was going down stream, and the Hillman coming up. ngers of the latter state that there was a light fog the river, when the pilot perceived on the river, when the pilot perceived the steam 200 feet away. The pilot of the Hillman whistled to stop engines, and receiving no answer signaled again to "back craft." The Shinkle then blew her whistle twice, and ran across the bow of the Hillman. The bow of the latter was torn off up to the capstan by the shock, and large holes torn in the halls of both boats. A lot of tobacco hogsheads on the Hillman alone prevented that steamer from forcing herself clear through the Shinkle. United States Inspector Mather was on board the Hillman and witnessed the collision, and will at once investigate the affair. Cartwright, a negro, saw that the boats must collide, and ran to the bow exclaiming. "I want to see this done, as I will be a witness," but ing, "I want to see this done, as I will be a witness," but was thrown overboard and drowned. Both boats were full of passengers. The Hillman is now at Louisville and the Shinkle at Evansville.

#### STRIKERS' COMMITTEE EXCLUDED FROM NEW-PORT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 3 .- Mayor Slocum of Newport has forbidden the Fall River Committee to solicit aid in Newport for Fall River strikers, and has ordered their arrest if they attempt it.

#### THE POPULATION OF MINNESOTA. St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 3 .- The State Auditor

has received census returns from nearly all the counties

# PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

### A TALK WITH JUDGE PERSHING.

SOME OF HIS POLITICAL HISTORY AND HIS POSITION IN THIS CANVASS-HE REFUSES TO RESIGN FROM THE BENCH, EXCEPT IN SELF-DEFENSE-THE SOL-DIERS' VOTING BILL ONE OF HIS PARTICULAR MEASURES-A LITTLE UNSETTLED ON FINANCE.

FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3.-The Democratic minee for Governor of Pennsylvania lives in a spacious stone cottage, that stands on the slope of steep hill in the western outskirts of the little City of Pottsville. The location was apparently chosen for the beautiful prospect which it affords of twenty miles of mountain ranges, on which the cloud shadows make fantastic and ever-changing forms, and of the busy town crowded into the valley below. The house, its surroundings, and its furnishing show that the possessor is a gentleman of taste and refinement and is possessed of a moderate competency. Judge Pershing is a man of medium stature, rather slightly built, with thin, clear-cut features, keen eyes, and halr verging into gray. His calm and deliberate way of speaking and dignified bearing give him a judicial aspect, that is hightened by his cleanshaven face and the gold-rimmed spectacles which he always wears. A little in his looks, and still more in his nanners, he resembles Charles R. Buckalew.

The Judge was at home yesterday. Although he had previously determined to say nothing for the newspapers beyond what he had said in his letter of acceptance, he was glad of an opportunity to refute the false charge made against him by Republican orators and newspapers of having opposed the Soldiers' Voting bill while a member of the Legislature. In relation to his action on that

#### THE JUDGE'S COURSE ON THE SOLDIERS' VOTING BILL.

"The first law allowing Pennsylvania soldiers to vote in their camps was passed during the war of 1812. It remained upon the statute-books, and in 1839 was transcribed, with the new election law passed under the Constitution of 1838. In 1847, during the Mexican War, our soldiers voted under this law, but the returns were received from Mexico too late to be counted. The law Democratic Sheriff, Recorder, and member of Assembly in Philadelphia. The election was contested, and in 1862 a Republican judge declared unconstitutional a law that had been unquestioned for half a century. At which was carried up to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal also decided the law to be unconstitutional, Judge Thompson, afterward Chief-Justice, dissenting. The only way, then, to franchise to the soldiers was to amend the Constitution, and that required the vote of two successive Legislatures and a subsequent ratification by the people I was a member of the Judiciary Committee which re ported the amendment at the session of 1863. It passed the House unanimously. In the session of 1864 we passed it the second time, with only two dissenting votes. One was given by a member who had been in the army, and who thought it would be impossible to have a fair were at first disposed to oppose the amendment on this nade a speech in support of the amendment, on the ground that it was right, that the men who were fighting n defense of their country should have a voice in the choice of their civil officers. A proposition was made to submit the amendment at the regular election in October. If this had been done, the soldiers would have had no vote that year. I voted for a special election in August. This carried, the election was held, the amend ment ratified, and we were called together in extra session the same month to frame law to carry out its provisions. Both branches of the Legislature were then Republican. The bill first me to be designed to facilitate fraud, and I voted against it, after offering a number of amendments. The to a conference committee of which I was a member. We me in several respects; but I voted for it because it was the best we could get. I was anxious that the bill should not fail, and preferred to have the soldiers vote under a faulty law rather than that they should be any longer

not understand how, in the face of it, anybody can do me the gross injustice to say that I was opposed to give HIS TRIUMPHANT ELECTION IN 1872. After some further talk on this subject, in which the Judge showed the sensitiveness of a man, who has never become accustomed to the rough and tumble struggle and mud-throwing of a political canvass, he told how he | J. S. Jones, \$200,000 each; Thomas Bell, R. came to be elected Judge in 1872 over the regular Demo-cratic nominee. He said he was first asked by represen-B. Thomas, \$150,000 each; H. M. Verrington, tatics of the Labor Reform Organization to run, but declined. Then five leading members of the Bar urged him to be a candidate. He again declined, but subsequently consumted to the use of his name, if it involved him in no He did not regard the judgeship as properly a politi cal office, and thought it should be kept outside of party contests. Soon after he went to Colorado with Senator Scott, and spent a month there. the mean time excitement ran high. The Labor Reformers nominated him. He was brought before the Democratic Convention, but was beaten by Judge Ryan, who thus became the party candidate for reflection. The Republican Convention made no nomination. Judge Ryan was unpopular on some account, and the result of the campaign was the election of Junge Pershing by

deprived of the franchise. That is the record, and I do

3,500 majority, while the regular Democratic ticket for other offices had over 400 majority. WHY HE WILL NOT ENTER THE CAMPAIGN With regard to his refusal to resign his seat on the sench to enter the campaign this Fall, the Judge spoke without reserve. Two considerations, he said, have led him to his decision—respect for what appears to be the unanimous desire of the peaple of his judicial district, as well as the advice of his personal friends; and a feeling that it is his duty to continue to perform the judicial functions with which he has been trusted, and not desert his post to seek for a higher office. The business of his courts is exceedingly compl cated, he said, on account of the many suits involving the title to lands which were once considered worthless but by the discovery of coal on them have become of great value. Lawyers and litigants appear alike un-

I inquired if it is possible that anything might occur that would cause him to reconsider his determination and enter the canvass. He replied that the only thing that would lead him to change his purpose would ! attacks upon him, which it appeared essential, in justice to his party and himself, that he should meet personally The ground being thus cleared of matters personal to from him on the chief question involved in the canvass-that of the currency—was sought, and the subject of the Eric platform was therefore broached. the Judge as a candidate, some expression of opinion

CONVERTED TO MILD INFLATION OPINIONS. "Well, I don't know as I have anything to say on that

subject," the Judge remarked. "Does not my letter of acceptance cover the ground fully i"

Not us fully as could be wished. You are aware that there are two opposing views of the nature of the green-backs—one that they are promises to pay gold, and ought to be redeemed as soon as possible; the other that they are money per se, and that the Government is never bound to redeem them. In your letter you make a distinction between a bank note and a Government note. The former should be based on coin, you say, and add: 'The question as to this is not the same as that of a paper currency that is of itself made by the sovereign power a legal tender and therefore money, Now, permit me to ask you a direct question. Is not the greenback a promise to pay coin!"

"I don't know that it is. It don't say so, and don't name any time or place for payment. If the Government should receive one-half of its customs dues in legal tenders wouldn't that make them worth about as much

as gold ?" "Possibly. Some people think it would. But would you have the Government take this step, because of an obligation on its part to bring the greenbacks up to par

Judge Persbing did not make a direct reply to this question. Apparently he had already wandered so far into the tangled thicket of rag-money ideas that he had lost sight of his old, honest Democratic landmarks, and could not see that the Government had any obligations connected with its paper promises to pay except to issue enough of them to make an abundant circulating me-

"The real question is, whether the law for resuming

# specie payments on the 1st of January, 1879, is to stand. If it is not repealed, not only will all business men go to the

wall, but every large corporation with a bonded debt will be insolvent. The proposition to issue \$350,000,000 of interest-bearing bonds to buy gold to redeem the greenbacks, which are a debt that the people are willing to

carry without interest, I regard as the hight of folly." "Well, Judge, if the legal tenders are never to be re deemed, and are in themselves money, does it not follow that the more we have of them the better !"

"We ought to have enough of them certainly, but we might have too much. I do not believe in inflation as a

panacea for all the ills of business." "What have you to say on the bank question! I don't

see the subject referred to in your letter.' "Suppose we let the banks take care of themselves. I

guess they are able to do it." "Your Erie platform proposes their immediate destruction."

"Yes, there is a growing hostility in the public mind to the National banking system, and I have no doubt it will

The Judge was apparently not desirous of being more explicit on this subject. The tenor of his conversation on carrency question and his manner of expressing himself, gave me the impression that he is a recent convert to Gen. Brindle's theory of a full legal-tender greenback "based on the whole wealth of the country," and redeemable in nothing, and that he is still a little shaky in the faith. Perhaps it may be wrong, but the conviction is irresisti-ble that a sense of honor leads Judge Pershing to defend the platform upon which he has accepted a nomination, and to substitute its theories for those he formerly entertained, which if not very pronounced, still leaned in the direction of hard money.

After some general conversation about the campaign in which the Judge expressed the opinion that the can-vass ought to be made chiefly upon State issues, leavingthe currency question to be feught over in the National struggle next year, the interview closed.

THE JUDGE'S POPULARITY IN POTTSVILLE. In the short time at my disposal before the train left, I talked with citizens of the town of both parties, enough to convince me that there is but one sentiment in Pottsville about Judge Pershing's character. Everybody expressed the highest regard for him, and Republicans vied with Demoremained unchanged, and in 1861 the soldiers voted again by virtue of its provisions. Their votes elected a and honor in all the relations of life, and as a judge of perfect uprightness, courage, sagacity, and unusual ability. His retirement from the bench would, it was asseried, be a serious loss to Schaylkill County. More than one Republican said he would vote for him for Governor, out of regard for his personal worth, were it not for the fact that it would be a public misfortune to take him from a place that had never before been filled with such entire satisfaction to the community.

### THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

### OPEN TO BUSINESS.

AN EXCESS OF \$750,000 DEPOSITED IN THREE HOURS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3 .- The Bank of California opened yesterday, and remained open until 1 p. m., an hour later than usual on Saturdays. During the three hours of business, the amount of deposits received exceeded the checks paid out by about \$750,000. Confidence seems to be completely reëstablished. Congratulations are heard on all sides at the successful result of the Syudicate's efforts to raise up and rehabilitate the broken bank. With prudence in its management, it is believed the bank will have more friends than

### THE SYNDICATE'S SUBSCRIPTION. TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT. AND THE AMOUNTS

TAKEN BY THE LEADING SUBSCRIBERS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.-By permission of the Directors of the Bank of California, The Bulletin publishes the terms of the syndicate agreement, as

Pursuant to an agreement of equal date herewith, between certain stockholders of the Bank of California of the first part, and D. O. Mills, William Sharou, Thomas Bell, and their associates, of the second part, we, the undersigned, do hereby respectively subscribe the amounts opposite our names to be applied under the direction of the Trustees of said Eank to the liquidation of the indebtedness and liabilities of said bank, and in continuance of its bursiness, such sums to be paid in such installfollows: ance of its business, such sums to be paid in such install

aid Trustees.
San Francisco, Sept. 1, 1875. Then follows the list of the signers, the most pror ment of whom are D. O. Mills, Wm. Sharon, Jos. R. Keene, and E. J. Baldwin, for \$1,000,000 each; the San Francisco Stock Board, and Glazier & Co., \$250,000 each; A. A. Cohen and Senator N. Leening, Michael Reese, R. C. Lloyd, and J. C. Morrill & Co., \$100,000 each, with a long list sub-

#### scribing from \$5,000 to \$50,000 each, making a total of \$7,930,000.

STATE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS. SCHENECTADY, Oct. 3 .- The Republicans of this county have nominated for Member of Assembly,

POLITICAL NEWS.

Emmet O'Neil. CORTLAND, N. Y., Oct. 3.-The Cortland

County Democrats have nominated Dr. Judson C. Nelson for the Assembly. ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 3,-Merritt King was ominated for the Assembly yesterday by the Tompkins

County Republican Convention. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- At the Demo-

cratic Senatorial Convention yesterday, Samuel Benedict was nominated for Senator by acclamation. ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- The McEwen Democracy of this city, the wing admitted to the State Con-vention, renominated Senator Dayton yesterday.

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 3.-The Onondaga Hd Assembly District Republican Convention yesterday nominated Carroll E. Smith, Editor of The Journal. SYEACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 3.-The Republicans

have nominated ex-Senator Allen Munroe for Member of the Assembly in the 1st District. The Hon Thomas G Alvord was defeated for the nomination by four votes. Oswego, N. Y., Oct. 3.-The Hon. George B. Sloan was unanimously nominated by the Republicans yesterday for member of the Assembly for the 1st Dis-trict of Oswego County.

ALBERTUS PERRY NOMINATED TO THE SUPREME

Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 3.—The Democrats of the Vih Judicial District have nominated the Hon. Albertus Perry of Oswego for Justice of the Supreme

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE. Boston, Oct. 3 .- At a meeting of the State Republican Committee yesterday, the Hon. A. W. Beard was elected Permanent Chairman. The General Com-mittees were also chosen, and Secretaries and Treasurers

TELEGRAPH EXTENSION IN NEW HAMPSHIRE. MANCHESTER, N. H., Oct. 3 .- A new telegraph company will be organized here on Tuesday next, nder the charter of the Northern Telegraph Company, to construct a line between this city and Goffstown. The line will be built at once, and there is a prospect of ex-tension to Ware in the early Spring. It will connect with the Atlantic and Pacific Company at Manchester.

A RUFFALO LAWYER SENT TO PRISON. Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3 .- Yesterday George E. Jacobi, a lawyer of this city, well known throughout Western New-York, was sentenced by Judge Clinton to Auburn State Prison for three years, for an assault with intent to commit a rape. The trial has caused an unusual excitement, having consumed five days. The prisoner is

# BANK ROBBERY FRUSTRATED.

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 3 .- Burglars have made an attempt to rob the Rockville National Bank by getting into the vault through the floor of a church above. operations were fortunately discovered Friday night before they had penetrated the vault.

#### THE FALSE RUMOR OF A FAILURE Boston, Oct. 3 .- The statement of the failure of Messrs. Crocker & Buck, proprietors of the St. James

WARD A PROTEGE OF HIS LATE CHIEF-AN OR-DER STOPPING THE PAYMENT OF EXTRA SALARY

#### TO MR. BALDWIN. IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3 .- Assistant-Secretary Cowen, ad interim in charge of the Interior Department, seems to have little respect for the especial friends of his late chief. The new Secret Service Bureau of the Pension Office has already come to grief. When Mr. Baldwin was appointed by Mr. Delano, Chief of Special Agents, he at once organized a new division, and had a number of favorite clerks, all of whom were supposed to be devoted to the fortunes of Secretary Delano, appointed or detailed to assist him. It has been customary in the Department, when a clerk has been sent out to investigate a case of fraud in the payment of pensions, to allow him, in addition to his salary and traveling expenses, from \$3 to \$4 a day, to pay for his board, etc. But this was never paid to them when they were on duty in the Department here.

The services of Baldwin and his detectives in preparing special dispatches for such newspaper correspondents as would send them, and in inventing scandalous stories about Prof. Marsh and others who had exposed the rascality of leading officials of the Department were, however, so great that no ordinary lawful salary was sufficient, and so, at Bald-win's suggestion and with Mr. Delano's approval an order was issued by the Commissioner of Pensions for the payment to some of \$3 a day and to others of \$4 a day all of the time, whether they were on duty here or elsewhere. In Baldwin's own case the per diem was \$4, and, with his regular salary of \$1,800 a year, made his pay \$3,500. This matter was brought to the attention of Gen. Cowen yesterday, and he immediately issued the following order:

and he immediately issued the following order:

\*\*Washington, Oct. 2, 1875.\*\*

Sir: Section 4,744 of the Revised Statutes authorizes the detail by the Commissioner of Pensions of clerks in his office for the investigation of attempted fraud on the Government, in connection with the provisions of the pension laws, and the cierks to be allowed such additional compensation as is customary in cases of special service. Hereafter, clerks of your office detailed for the kind of duty above referred to will not be allowed this additional compensation provided for by said section, except during the time actually and necessarily employed by them in the proper discharge of such duty, and no such additional compensation will be allowed to any such clerk so employed at the seat of Government for any service rendered within the Pension Office, in connection with the investigation or examination of such attempted frauds.

\*\*THE DELECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE

THE DELANO STABLES TO BE CLOSED. The Interior Department stables, where the Government horses were kept under the Delano administration at a cost of about \$60 a head per month, have been ordered to be closed up by Mr. Cowen, and the horses will at once be transferred to less expensive quarters, where their board will cost not more than \$25 a head per month. Once before during Mr. Delano's absence Gen. Cowen attempted to abolish this expensive stable, but the Secretary returned in time to prevent it.

On Friday last, when Gen. Cowen entered the Department, he found upon the floor of his room and that of the Secretary new velvet carpets, costing about \$600, which the Superintendent of the Department Building had purchased without consulting the Assistant Secretary, although the old ones were very little worn, and had been in use only a short Secretary Cowen immediately sent for the Superintendent, and called him to account for such an extravagant expenditure, It is more than likely that the office of Superintendent will be abolished, and the duties turned over to

SOME TROUBLESOME VELVET CARPETS.

### the disbursing officer of the Department. REQUIRING INDIANS TO WORK.

LETTER TO BISHOP WHIPPLE BY COMMISSIONER SMITH IN DEFENSE OF THE SYSTEM-THE TRANS-FORMATION OF INDIAN MANNERS IT REFECTS.

Washington, Oct. 3 .- The Commissioner of Indian Affairs has written a letter to Bishop Whipple, in reply to an inquiry from the Bishop in regard to the necessity of Indians performing labor as a condition precedent to receiving their annuities. The last Indian Appropriation bill makes that requirement. The Com sioner quotes the section of the law bearing on this

point, and then says:

onn, and then says:

In my judgment, it is in the direction of the best interests of the Indians as well as of the Government. Probably five-sixths of all annuities of supplies and goods annually bestowed upon Indians are a gratuity to them, not being based upon treaty obligations. The position not being based upon treaty obligations. The position now assumed by the Government towards Indians is that of guardian. For four years the legislation of Congress in Indian matters has " come to recognize them more fully each year simply as wards of this nation whom we are bound in right and humanity to protect, care for, and civilize, and prepare as rapidly as possible for their place among the citizens of the Republic. This being the acknowledged first duty of the Government, it will follow, I think, that the expenditure which the Government makes for these Indians, either for their subsistence or teaching, should look directly and exclusively to their elevation out of barbarism. Nothing tends more strongly to perpetuate barbarism recity and excusively to their elevation out of carbarism.
Nothing tends more strongly to perpetuate barbarism among Indians than the indisposition to toil. To cure this, a motive must be brought to bear upon them, which shall be stronger than their inclination to idleness. So long as they can procure sufficient food and clothing, by any means in idleness or by the chase, there can be no sufficient motive brought to bear upon them to induce before

any means in idieness or by the chase, there can be no sufficient motive brought to bear upon them to induce labor.

This act affects a few Indian tribes to whom the Government has promised " " certain amounts annually. Your question is raised, " " Can the Government right-fully compel an Indian to labor for what the Government owes him without labor! To the question, in such unqualified form, or course there is but one unswer. It cannot. But, if you will put the question so as to cover the facts in the case, the answer may be different. The Government has agreed to give a certain tribe of Indians an annuity of from \$10 to \$60 per capita, amounting to from \$50 to \$500 annually to each Indian lamily of the tribe. This money, if received in eash by the Indians, will be little if any value to them. It is certain to be of some injury. " On the other hand, let these Indians be first given distinctly to understand that the money is their own, and that the Government proposes to give them overy dollar of it; but that " " until they shall get the most good out of their funds; that it will be greatly to their good to learn to labor, and, that, therefore, the Government will insist that they shall labor, as a condition of getting this money. Would not the moral sense of mankind indorse this position and action of the Government, but is exclusively for himself—labor upon his own house and farm, from which he is to derive the entire benefit, and which in crops and improvements will bring him, with scarcely an exception, in immediade returns from ten to twenty-fold the amount of his money annuity. And this without taking into consideration the much greater benefit, which has been forced upon the Indian by his own house and larm, from which he is to derive the entire benefit, and which in crops and improvements will bring him, with scarcely an exception, in humediade returns from ten to twenty-fold the amount of his money annuity. And this without taking into consideration the much greater benefit, which has been forced upon

The method of forced industry as illustrated has been in operation among several Indian tribes within the last two years with most gratifying results.

I could give you an instance of a tribe which had been accustomed for 20 years to receive from \$1.50 to \$5300 per family annually, who have been occupying one of the trichest tracts of land in the United States, and yet had become every year more squalled and wretched, and generally had been annually orought into a starving condition within a few weeks after receiving their annual cash payment. These Indians were very much aggrieved and angered when, under my order, the agent compelled them to go to work on their own land, and make a crop for themselves as a condition for receiving their own money; they pleaded their rights and the faith of the Government. I pleaded in answer their necessities and the purpose of the Government to benefit them, and held them to it. The result is a complete transformation in the habits and prospects of that tribe. They get good crops from their farms, their children are coming in to school, they are taking their land in severally, putting uphouses and acquiring stock, and need only to be held steadily to the present restrictions for a few years, the at the most, when they will come into a proper condition for chizenship. I think you will arree with me, not only that the Government had the right to see use the annuities of this tribe as to enforce this industry, but also that, in humanity and kind-dealing, it had the right, as their guardian and friend, to do the best thing for them, viz., not longer to give them their annuities in any other way. overnment.
The method of forced industry as fillustrated has been

#### ANOTHER BLOW AT THE WHISKY RING WASHINGTON, Oct. 3, 1875

The resignation of United States Marshal Newcomb of Missouri is another indication of strength in the move against the Whisky Ring. As a matter of fact it was not voluntary. Since the first arrests in St. Louis, in connection with the whisky frauds, it has been throw his influence carnestly on the side of the Government. At length the President left the matter for decision until he should visit St. Louis, and last week the case was fully laid before him by prominent citizens of this city. The result was an intimation to Marshal Newcomb that his resignation would be accepted. It was accordingly tendered. serious question here whether Marshal Newcomb would Hotel in this city, which has been made public, is pro-nounced false. The firm is in every respect solvent.